

**ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
ON "IMPERFECT" MOVIE**



A THESIS

**Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Bachelor Degree in English Language Teaching**

BY

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2021

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ON "IMPERFECT" MOVIE

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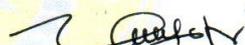
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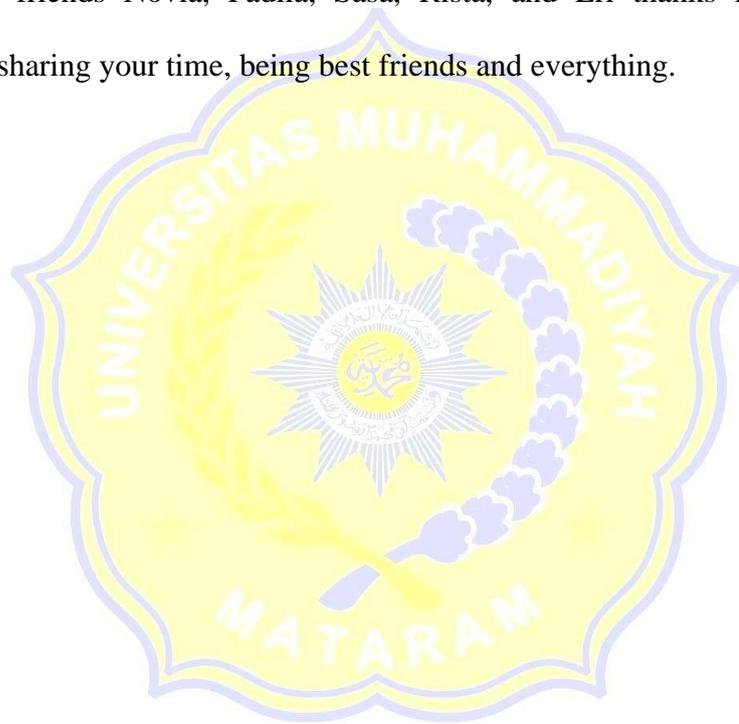
“The effort and prayer that makes it all come true”



DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to:

- ❖ Allah SWT who always gives her amazing blessing and mercies for the writer.
- ❖ My great parents and husband, who always gave prayer and support for me.
- ❖ All of the lectures of the English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, who have transferred the knowledge for guidance.
- ❖ My best friends Novia, Fadila, Sasa, Rista, and Eri thanks for giving support, sharing your time, being best friends and everything.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

كتابة بسم الله

Praise be to our gratitude for the presence of Allah SWT, the almighty God who has given his grace and pleasure so that the *Analysis Directive Illocutionary Acts on Imperfect Movie* thesis can be completed on time. This thesis analyzes the directive illocutionary acts contained in the Imperfect movie dialog. This thesis was prepared as one of the requirements in completing the undergraduate study (S-1) of the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

The author realizes that the completion of this thesis with the help of various parties. Therefore, the authors would like to express our deep gratitude.

1. Mr Dr. H. Arsyad Abd. Gani, M.Pd as UMMAT Rector.
2. Mrs. Dr. Hj. Maemunah, S.Pd., M.H as Dean of FKIP UMMAT.
3. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum as the Head of English Language Study Program and the 1st advisor.
4. Mr. M.Hudri, M.Pd as Supervisor II, and all parties who cannot be named one by one who has also contributed to the smooth completion of this thesis.
5. All of the lectures of the English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, who have transferred the knowledge for guidance.
6. My beloved family, my mom, my dad, dan and my husband who always praying and motivate me.

7. My best friends Novia, Fadila, Sasa, Rista, and Eri thanks for giving support, sharing your time, being best friends and everything.

The author realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the authors hope for constructive criticism and suggestions. Finally, the authors hope this thesis can provide benefits for the development of the world of education.

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Isnaeni, Devi. 2020. **Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts on Imperfect Movie**. A Thesis. Mataram: Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

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ABSTRACT

Directive illocutionary acts is speech act used by speakers to tell other people to do something. This research is indeed to analyze directive illocutionary acts used by all characters in Imperfect movie. The researcher focuses on finding the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect movie by using Allan's theory (1986) and Yule's theory (1996). The data is utterance all characters in Imperfect movie dialog. The main instrument is the laptop and paper. The writer watching, take note, investigates, analyze and classifies the utterances containing directive illocutionary acts. This study was qualitative approach. The technique of data collection was textual or visual analysis, with some steps was downloading, watching, listen and taking notes. The technique of analyzing the data used descriptive analysis. The result shows 117 sentences. The type of directive illocutionary acts used are request, question, requirements, prohibition, permission, and advisories. And also, there are some functions of directive illocutionary acts, and they are beg, implore, invite, query, command, instruct, require, forbid, prohibit, allow, forgive, admonish, advice, suggest, and warn.

Keywords: *Illocutionary acts, Directive speech act, The Imperfect movie.*

Isnaeni, Devi. 2020. **Analisis Tindak Ilokusi Direktif**

Film Imperfect. Sebuah tesis. Mataram: Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.

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ABSTRAK

Tindak ilokusi direktif adalah tindak tutur yang digunakan penutur untuk menyuruh orang lain lakukan sesuatu. Penelitian ini memang untuk menganalisis tindak ilokusi direktif yang digunakan oleh semua karakter dalam film Imperfect. Peneliti berfokus untuk menemukan jenis dan fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif dalam film Imperfect dengan menggunakan Teori Allan (1986) dan teori Yule (1996). Data adalah ucapan semua karakter dalam dialog film Imperfect. Instrumen utamanya adalah laptop dan kertas. Penulis mengamati, mencatat, menyelidiki, menganalisis, dan mengklasifikasikan tuturan yang mengandung tindak ilokusi direktif. Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif pendekatan. Teknik pengumpulan datanya adalah analisis tekstual atau visual, dengan beberapa langkah adalah mengunduh, menonton, mendengarkan, dan mencatat. Teknik dari menganalisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Hasilnya menunjukkan 117 kalimat. Jenis tindak ilokusi direktif yang digunakan adalah permintaan, pertanyaan, persyaratan larangan, izin, dan nasehat. Dan juga, ada beberapa fungsi dari tindak ilokusi direktif, yaitu meminta, memohon, mengajak, bertanya, memerintah, menginstruksikan, mengharuskan, melarang, mencegah, mengizinkan, memaafkan, menegur, menasihati, menyarankan, dan memperingatkan.

Kata kunci: *Tindak ilokusi, Tindak tutur direktif, film Imperfect.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, research questions, purpose of the study, the significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is the study of language. Humans use language as a means of communication or speech. Communication is the process of expressing ideas carried out with two or more people. In communicating, we need to understand the meaning of the sentences spoken by the speakers. Wijana (1996: 2) argues that pragmatics is a branch of science that studies language structures externally, namely how language is used in everyday communication. Pragmatics examines meaning related to the context or examines the speaker's intention to be applied by the interlocutor.

Context can be interpreted as the reason for fellowship, and it is related to the purpose of the context behind the speech. When someone communicates with other people who use their language, they will convey or express what is on their mind, and it is called speech acts. According to Chaer (2010: 27), speech acts are expressions of a person psychologically and can be seen from the meaning of actions in his speech. On the other hand, Yule (1996: 48-49) stated there are at least three dimensions of action that the speaker can manifest: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is classified into five types, one of which is directive, which is an act that is commonly found in everyday life. Directive can also be found in literary works such as in movies, novels, and dramas. The movie is literary works that use audiovisuals. The definition of a movie in KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary) is a live picture play (story), which means that the movie is played with certain scenes, settings, and topics of discussion. Apart from entertainment, movies can convey messages to their audience, and the dialog used in a movie uses common terms we use every day. In this study, the researcher analyzes the directive illocutionary acts of the characters in the Imperfect movie. The researcher chooses the Imperfect movie because it is based on the author's experience. It can cause illocutionary directive acts in this movie.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the research question is formulated as follows:

- a. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts in Imperfect Movie?
- b. What are the function of the directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect Movie?

1.3 The purpose of the study

The purpose to be achieved in this research are :

- a. Investigating types of directive illocutionary acts found in ImperfectMovie.
- b. Analyzing the function of directive illocutionary acts contained in the Imperfect Movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. Practically :

a. Students

It is hoped that students can improve their understanding of speech acts through movie or others. Therefore, they are more interested in learning about speech acts.

b. Teacher

Teachers are expected to increase creativity in using various media in the classroom's teaching and learning process using media such as movie, novels, or dramas. So that the quality of student learning and teaching increases.

c. School

Schools are expected to be able to direct teachers to make learning media that is attractive to students.

2. Theoretically :

This research is expected to provide knowledge and benefits about the types of directive illocutionary acts and function of it.

1.5 Scope of study

The writer only focuses on the directive illocutionary acts found in the Imperfect movie, because directive illocutionary acts will be found in everyday life, including in the movie. The directive illocutionary acts will be collected from the utterances by all characters in the Imperfect movie. The writer uses Yule's theory (1996) and Allan's theory (1986).

1.6 Definition of Key terms

In this research, there are some key terms, namely :

a. Illocutionary Acts

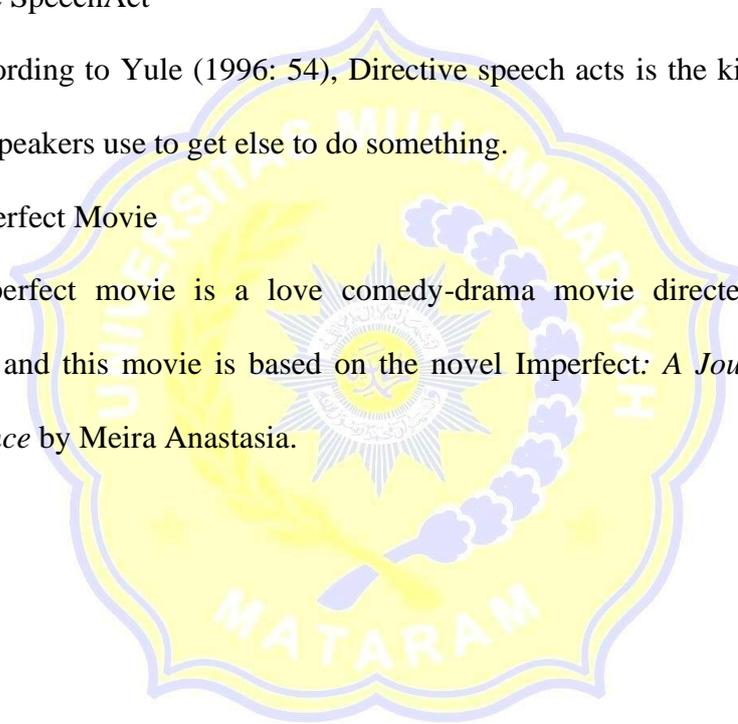
According to Rahardi (2005:36), Illocutionary acts is a speech act that has a specific purpose and function that requires further action by the interlocutor after receiving the speech.

b. Directive SpeechAct

According to Yule (1996: 54), Directive speech acts is the kind of speech act that speakers use to get else to do something.

c. The Imperfect Movie

The Imperfect movie is a love comedy-drama movie directed by Ernest Prakasa, and this movie is based on the novel *Imperfect: A Journey to Self-Acceptance* by Meira Anastasia.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses previous studies, the nature of pragmatics, context, speech acts, directive illocutionary acts, and Imperfect movie.

2.1 Previous Studies

The first conducted by Dewi Retno Wulandari (2017) concentrated on directive speech acts. She uses the agih method and pragmatics matching method to identify the directive speech in Ernest et Célestine. The results obtained from this study were 57 precise speech acts, namely: (1) direct speech acts 34 data, with the following types: 15 act requests, 3 act questions, 11 act requirements, 2 act prohibition, 1 act permissive, 1 act advisor. Direct directive speech acts are not literal; 2 data are all types of prohibitions. The directive's speech act is not immediately literal. Sixteen data with types: 11 data requests, 1 data requirement, 2 data restrictions, and 2 data requests. The indirect directive literal speech act connects 5 data with types: 11 data requests and 2 data needs. Wulandari focuses on the form and types of directive speech acts, while the writer focuses on the type and function of directive illocutionary acts.

The second conducted by Ary Teguh Widodo (2019) concentrated on the function of directive speech acts. He uses the theory's Keith Allan (1986) and uses the watch and note technique to identify directive speech acts in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph In caprera. He focused on the all character "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph In caprera. The results obtained from the study, the researcher found 41 utterances produced by the characters of the movie

that contains directive speech act. There are two utterances with request characteristics, eight utterances with requirement characteristics, three prohibitive data, two data of permissive characteristic, six data of advisories characteristic. This research also reveals the function of the directive speech act. The function of utterances included on request characteristic to convey the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Then, the question speech act appeared when the speaker wants to ask something to the hearer. The function of the requirement speech act is to require the hearer to do act. The prohibitive speech act is to prohibit the hearer from doing an act. The permissive speech act is to permits the hearer before doing something. The function of advisories is to advise the hearer to do something, but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do. Ary focuses on directive speech acts and the functions in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph In caprera, while the writer focuses on the type and function of directive illocutionary acts.

2.2 The Nature of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistics branch that examines the meaning uttered by the speaker and then understood and interpreted by the interlocutor based on the speech's context. Understanding context is essential to understand the meaning in speech. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (the reader). Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics studies the relationship between language and context, which is programmaticized in language structures.

According to Leech (1983: 13-15), the aspects studied in pragmatics include speakers and interlocutors, context, the purpose of the speech, speech as speech act activities. Based on several expert opinions that have been conveyed, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language that studies the meaning of speech, which is closely related to the context. By learning language through pragmatics, we can understand what a person's speech means and the types of actions expressed through speech.

2.3 Context

Contexts are aspects related to the social condition of a speech. By understanding the context of a speech, the interlocutor will find it easier to understand the speaker's intent, according to Levinson (1983: 21). Pragmatics is a study of the relationship between language and context as a basis for consideration for understanding language. The context of the speech can be interpreted as all background knowledge shared and understood by speakers and interlocutors and can help interlocutors interpret what the speakers mean (Rahardi, 2005: 20). From the theory that has been expressed, it can be concluded that context is things related to the social life of the speaker and his interlocutor.

2.4 Speech Acts

According to Searle (1969: 16), speech acts in the basic unit of linguistic communication. Levinson (1983: 227) states speech acts is a quite essentially pragmatics because it is created when the speaker makes an utterance to the listener in context and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction, on the

other hand, according to Aitchison (2003: 106) defines speech acts as some utterances behave somewhat like actions. He also states that when a person utters a sequence of words, the speaker often tries to achieve some effects with those words, which an alternative action might have accomplished. Actions of apologizing, begging, complaining, inviting, promising are often manifested in the form of speech so that they are called speech acts. In the speech acts, there is a function of language that is in the speech. Yule (1996: 48-49) divides speech acts into three-dimension: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

1. Locutionary act

Wijana(1996: 17) states that the locutionary act is speech acts to say something. In its identification, locutionary speech act does not need to pay attention to the speech's context. This speech act is also known as The Act of Saying Something. As in the following example:

“Tika learned to write”

The speakers speak only to tell the interlocutor or listener that Tika is learning to write. The speech has no other meaning or affects the interlocutor.

2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is a speech act with a specific purpose and function that requires furtheraction by the interlocutor after receiving the speech. Yule (1996: 53)classifies illocutionary acts into five types of speech, namely :

1. Declarations are kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance.
2. Representatives are a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, and it can be formed into statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.
3. Expressives are speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological conditions and can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, and sorrow.
4. Directives are speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone to do something, expressing what the speaker wants. They can be formed into commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.
5. Commissives are a kind of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. It expresses what the speaker intends. Commissive can be formed into threats, refusals, and pledges.

3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is speech that can have an impact on the listeners. The influence that the speaker exerts on his interlocutor is done intentionally or unintentionally. The act of perlocution is also called The Act of Affecting Someone. Chaer (2010: 27) states a perlocution is a speech act that influences the interlocutor or the person who hears the speech.

2.5 Directive Illocutionary acts

Directive Illocutionary Acts is speech act used by speakers to tell other people to do something. Allan (1986: 99) states that directive has six classes, they are:

1. Request

The speaker requests the hearer/addressee to do an act (something). It can include: beg, implore, insist, invite, plead, pray, solicit, summon, and tell.

2. Question

The speaker questions the hearer/addressee as to the proposition. It includes: inquire, query, question, quiz, and ask.

3. Requirement

It means that's the speaker requires the hearer/addressee to do an act. Requiring includes: big, charge, command, demand, dictate, instruct, order, prescribe, and require.

4. Prohibition

The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee for doing an act. Prohibitive includes: enjoin, forbid, prohibit, proscribe, and restrict.

5. Permission

The speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act. It includes: agree, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant, leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, and sanction.

6. Advisories

The speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. It includes: admonish, advice, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge, and warn.

2.6 The Synopsis *Imperfect* Movie

The *Imperfect* movie is a love comedy-drama film based on the novel *Imperfect: A Journey to Self-Acceptance* by Meira Anastasia. This movie tells the story of insecurity. Rara (Jessica Mila), who was born to a successful model in the 90s named Debby (Karina Suwandi), has to live a life full of pressure from bullying, body shaming, and beauty standards because she has a different physique from her sister, Lulu (Yasmin Napper). Rara is fat and has dark skin inherited from her father's genes Hendro (Kiki Narendra), while Lulu is so slim and smooth white that she follows their mother's genes.

Despite having a less than perfect body in the general public's view, Rara has a kindness not shared by many others. He often helps teach at a school for street children, which makes Dika (Reza Rahardian) fall in love and want to love Rara for who he is. Rara is very grateful to have a lover like Dika, who loves Rara as she is. In contrast to Lulu's younger sister's love fate, George's lover (Boy William). He is dating Lulu to increase his followers on Instagram, not because he is sincere and loves each other.

Besides having such kindness, Rara is also a smart and loyal friend. That is what makes him good friends with Fey (Shareefa Daanish), Rara's colleague at a large beauty product manufacturer. When Rara was 14 years old, her father died in an accident on the Jagorawi toll road. After that, his mother sold his house, and his family moved to a new home. As an adult, Rara worked as a research manager at a cosmetics company-Malathi led by Kelvin (Dion Wiyoko). In Malathi, the company where he works, he gets discriminatory behavior (except his best

friends) regarding himself being overweight, including Marsha (Clara Bernadeth) and two friends, Irene (Karina Nadila) and Wiwid (Devina Aureel).

One day, Sheila (Cathy Sharon), the company manager, announces his resignation. The company was having financial problems, so Kelvin needed a replacement who could solve the problem. There are two candidates, Marsha and Rara. Even though Rara is smarter, it turns out that she is not the first choice because she is smart and has low seniority. Her appearance is also prioritized, especially when meeting clients. Kelvin requires Rara to change her appearance entirely if she takes on that new responsibility. Finally, Rara offered to change her appearance and was given a month to change her appearance to become a manager. However, apart from being insecure, many of his friends did not support him or even mocked him because of his weight and body shape problems which they thought were inappropriate for more positions in his office.

After feeling very depressed and always being ridiculed by his colleagues and the environment because of body shaming problems, he started listening to his mother's advice to change his diet and better care of himself to get the shape he wanted. He started working hard to lose weight to have an ideal body by regularly going to the gym and drinking fruit and vegetable juices every day. Finally, Rara's efforts to lose weight for a full month were not in vain because Rara managed to become a generally beautiful woman and had an attractive appearance. Rara also got the position of manager.

On the other hand, Mrs. Dika, namely Ratih (Dewi Irawan), was charged for her debt interest by Mrs. Tuti (Ratna Riantiarno) of 40 million. It makes Dika

work even more, such as photographing iguanas, being a photographer at the death ceremony of Teddy's (Ernest Prakasa) family-his friend, and participating in photography competitions. As Rara's body changes, her behavior changes, Rara's attitude towards her close friends at work and towards her love is very different and changes drastically, because according to her lover, Dika feels that Rara is not what she is and is not like before, until the pattern of his life changes.

Rara realizes that her relationship with her boyfriend and close friend at work is a bit tenuous. However, she remains indifferent to this situation and befriends Marsha, who previously discriminated against her, and sacrificed her relationship with her old friend, Fey. In the end, he also had the same attitude as those who had mocked him. He also prefers to use a taxi instead of the motorbike that Dika brings when teaching, even though he teaches street children too late. Ms. Kelvin-Melinda (Tutie Kirana) visits Kelvin's company and says the company has not successfully overcome it. Afterward, Kelvin scolded Rara for her poor performance. The company even declined. She blamed Rara because Rara took the position that Marsha was supposed to hold with an offer to lose weight.

Marsha overheard this. So Marsha pretended to celebrate Rara's birthday by inviting her to drink wine. Rara fell asleep, almost forgot the birthday celebrations by street children. There, the street children slept for so long, waiting for Rara. Dika also felt disappointed with Rara's changing attitude. One day during a company meeting, Kelvin blamed Rara for poor performance, then Rara fell unconscious. He was taken to the emergency room and examined by a doctor (Reza Nangin). It turned out that Rara lacked carbohydrates, and low blood

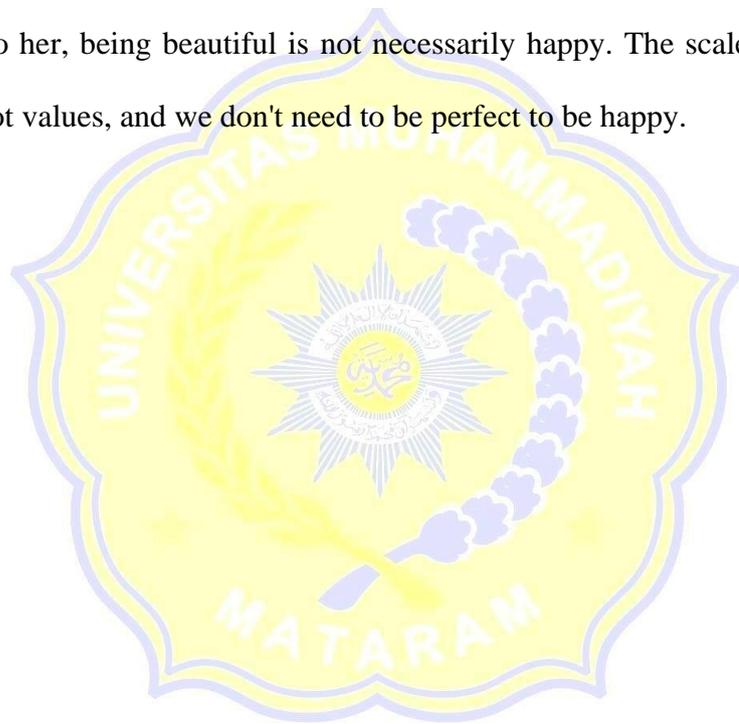
pressure was a side effect of her diet. After the emergency room, Rara met Dika, and there was a misunderstanding between Rara and her sister, Lulu, who was doing a photoshoot with Dika. Rara thinks Dika is making out with Lulu. Dika also felt disappointed with Rara's changing attitude.

When she returned home, Mrs. Dika advised Dika by saying that Rara was only trying to find her true identity and Dika should help. At Rara's house, Rara and Lulu get into a fight because of a misunderstanding between Rara and her sister Lulu, who is doing a photoshoot together with Dika & Rara thinks she doesn't get her mother's love, her mother tries to calm her down. Her mother said she sacrificed her career as a model to give birth to Rara by cesarean section, and she showed her vertical surgery scars. The three of them finally reconciled. Rara received a submission from Dika, namely a photo of herself teaching, indicating Dika's apology for getting into trouble with her. The company finally returned to profit and threw a thanksgiving party. Rara was yet happy to get the attention of everyone present at the party.

After all that had happened, Rara finally tried to change her attitude for the better. He apologized to Fey. He is also trying to improve his company's performance by proposing a new concept for Malathi, who is currently in crisis. He made the concept of beauty standards. Such beauty standards should not bind women because women are diverse, and Malathi exists as a good friend for women to achieve their beauty and be more grateful for themselves. Rara presents new faces from Malathi, and the model is Lulu (who is insecure because she feels her face is round) and Mrs. Ratih's boarding house daughter as the model, namely

Neti (Kiky Saputri), who is insecure with large breasts, Prita (Aci Resti) who is insecure with a knot on her forehead, Maria (Zsazsa Utari) who is insecure with her curly hair, and Endah (Neneng Wulandari) who is insecure with her untidy teeth.

Dika photographed the model, and because of it, Dika was finally able to pay off her mother's debt. The concept brought by Rara finally made Malathi rise again from the crisis. After all that has happened so far, Rara is more grateful, and according to her, being beautiful is not necessarily happy. The scales only show numbers, not values, and we don't need to be perfect to be happy.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research design, data sources, the technique of data collection, instrumental, and the technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The methodology used in this research is a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is a research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., using descriptions in the form of words and language in a special context that is natural and utilizes various natural methods.

The researcher used the listen and note technique as a research approach to identify and describe utterances that are included in directive illocutionary acts. The listen method is done by listening (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203). Meanwhile, according to Mahsun (2012: 03), the note technique is an advanced technique when applying the listen method.

3.2 Data Sources

This study takes data from utterances containing directive illocutionary acts and the function of directive illocutionary acts in Imperfect movie dialog. The data source used in this research is the dialog on Imperfect movie. The Imperfect movie is a romantic comedy-drama based on Meira Anastasia's novel, *Imperfect*:

A Journey to Self-Acceptance, with a duration of 113 minutes. This movie's filming process began on 28 July 2019 in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi areas. This movie was released on 19 December 2019 in cinemas all over Indonesia.

3.3 The technique of Data Collection

For collect the data, the writer used textual or visual and then applied the following steps:

- a. Researcher download Imperfect movie on Facebook using the video downloader for the Facebook application.
- b. Researcher watching and listen to the conversations contained in Imperfect movie.
- c. The technique used is the technique of listening and taking notes. By using paper, the researcher is taking note of the conversations contained in the Imperfect movie.
- d. After completing the notes, the researcher matching the conversation in the Imperfect movie with the notes that have been made, this is done for the sake of accurate results.

3.4 Instrumental

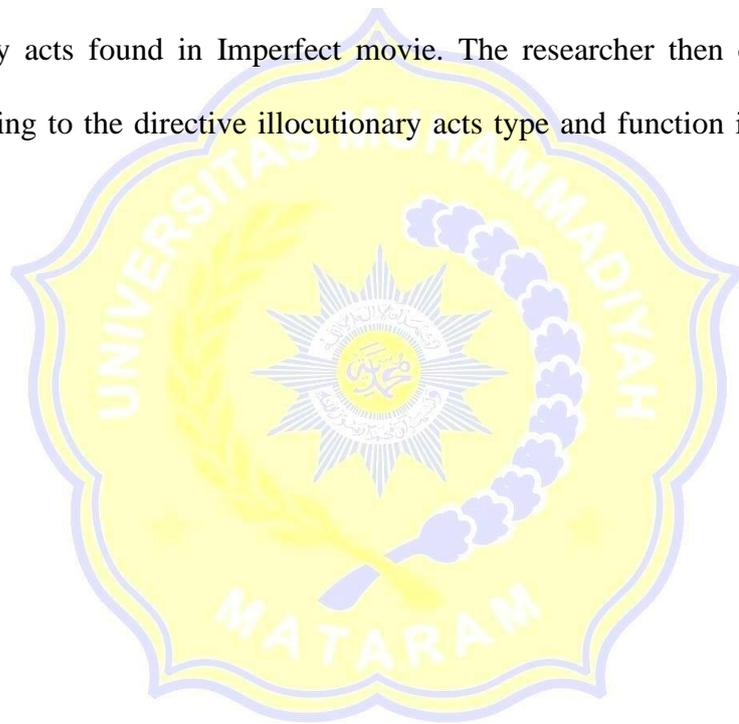
For this study instrument, the writer collects the data using a tool such as a laptop to watch Imperfect movie and paper to take note directive illocutionary acts was found in Imperfect movie. Nation (2009:112) states that writing is an activity that can usefully be prepared for my work in other skills of listening, speaking, and

reading. In this instrument, the researcher act as a data source searcher collects data, and analyzes data with the help of paper to make notes.

3.5 The technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher used descriptive analysis and the method from (Moleong, 1996:103) the following steps:

The researcher investigates the types and analyze functions of the directive illocutionary acts found in Imperfect movie. The researcher then classifies the data according to the directive illocutionary acts type and function into the table provided.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts in “Imperfect” movie dialog made tabular. The discussion is based on the research results.

4.1 Finding

The researcher analyzed the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts contained in Imperfect movie since 23 September 2020 up to 31 January 2021. This section discusses the analysis results in several types and functions of directive illocutionary acts in Imperfect movie dialog.

There are six types of illocutionary directive acts, and each function is found in Imperfect movie dialog. The speech acts were classified into six types of directive illocutionary acts based on Allan’s theory (1986). The analysis of the directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect movie dialog was carried out by classifying the types and functions of the directive illocutionary acts. The following is a classification table for the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect movie dialog.

Table 4.1 Classification of Types and Functions of Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Imperfect Movie Dialog.

| No. | Types | Number of types (sentences) | Functions | Number of function (sentences) |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Request | 26 | Beg | 18 |
| | | | Implore | 1 |
| | | | Invite | 7 |
| 2. | Question | 7 | Query | 7 |
| 3. | Requirement | 43 | Command | 39 |
| | | | Instruct | 1 |
| | | | Require | 3 |
| 4. | Prohibition | 8 | Forbid | 5 |
| | | | Prohibit | 3 |
| 5. | Permission | 3 | Allow | 2 |
| | | | Forgive | 1 |
| 6. | Advisories | 30 | Admonish | 10 |
| | | | Advice | 8 |
| | | | Suggest | 9 |
| | | | Warn | 3 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 117 | 15 | 117 |

The following are the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts found in the Imperfect movie dialog:

4.1.1 Request

1. Beg

The function of directive illocutionary acts begs that there are 18 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the beg function :

- (1) Mrs.Debby friend: *“Eh... Mas sorry ya”* (Eh ... sorry sir)
- (2) George: *“kamu pakai baju ini?”* (you wear this shirt?)
- (3) Rara: *“Bu maafin aku ya, aku udah bikin Dika kecewa”* (Ma'am, I'm sorry, I made Dika disappointed)
- (4) Rara: *“Sebenarnya aku kesini mau minta tolong sesuatu, tapi sebelum itu anak kos ibuk jam segini ada dimana?”* (Actually, I'm here to ask for something, but before that, where was my mother's boarding house at this time?)
- (5) Neti: *“maaf, maaf buk. Kirain kalau mijitnya makin kuat bisa makin lama gitu nunggaknya”* (Sorry, sorry. I hope that if the massage gets stronger, the longer it will be in arrears)
- (6) Fey: *“Ini sisanya gue habisin ya..”* (This is the rest I will finish, ok)
- (7) Dika: *“Maaf ya jalan kaki, kalau cari pacar jangan anak kampung”* (Sorry for walking, if you are looking for a boyfriend, don't be a village child)
- (8) Lulu: *“Coba cerita dulu ke Lulu, siapatau nanti Lulu bisa kasi saran”* (Tell me first to Lulu, who or later can Lulu give me a suggestion)
- (9) Neti: *“Saya minta waktu dua minggu aja buk”* (I'll just ask for two weeks)
- (10) Rara: *“Eh Fey menurut lo mana lipstik yang bikin gue keliatan beribawa?”* (Eh Fey, which one do you think makes me look like lipstick?)

- (11) Marsya: *“Ra, btw sorry ya kalau selama ini kita suka ngomong yang enggak –enggak”* (Ra, btw sorry if all this time we like to say things that don't go wrong)
- (12) Irene: *“Iya, maafin kita ya Ra”* (Yes, forgive us Ra)
- (13) Wiwid: *“Iya ra, maafin mereka berdua ya”* (Yes ra, forgive them both)
- (14) Dika: *“Saya mau pesen tumpeng komplit buat ulang tahun pacar saya, permisi”* (I want to order a complete tumpeng for my girlfriend's birthday, excuse me)
- (15) Rara: *“Sorry ya, ternyata macet banget tadi”* (Sorry, it was really stuck)
- (16) Rara: *“Kasi aku kesempatan buat jelain”* (Give me a chance to make clear)
- (17) Rara: *“Ya aku tau aku salah, aku minta maaf ya”* (Yes I know I was wrong, I'm sorry)
- (18) Rara: *“Maafin aku ya”* (Please forgive me)

2. Implore

The function of directive illocutionary acts implores that there is 1 sentence. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the implore function :

- (1) Ali mother's: *“Saya mohon agar ibu melunasi hutangnya”* (I beg you to pay off the debt)

3. Invite

The function of directive illocutionary acts invites that there are 7 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the invite function :

- (1) Marsya: "*Ra sini duduk bareng kita aja*" (Ra here just sit with us)
- (2) Rara: "*Ayo*" (Come on)
- (3) Fey : "*Ra..*" *memberikan isyarat* (Ra.. *gestures*)
- (4) Rara : "*Please ya, ikut gue sekarang*" (Please, come with me now)
- (5) Rara: "*Ke food court yuk*" (Let's go to the food court)
- (6) Dika's friend: "*Dik Kita mau nongkrong, Kayla ulang tahun, ikutan yuk*"
(Dik, we want to hang out, it's Kayla's birthday, let's join)
- (7) Mrs. Ratih: "*Kita belanja yuk*" (Let's go shopping)

4.1.2 Question

1. Query

The function of directive illocutionary acts query that there are 7 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the query function :

- (1) Rara: "*Kalau black?*" (What about black?)
- (2) Teddy: "*Eh kalau ada job lagi gak nolak dong?*" (Eh, if there is another job, don't you refuse?)
- (3) Rara: "*Permisi mas, sharing mejanya boleh?*" (Excuse me, bro, can you share the table?)

- (4) George: *"Sorry guys ini masih lama? Aku harus keramas"* (Sorry guys, it's still a long time? I have to wash my hair)
- (5) Lulu: *"Hai kak, aku mau pinjem hels kakak ya? Gakpapa kan?"* (Hi sis, I want to borrow your hels, okay? Can you?)
- (6) Marsya: *"Permis mas, mejanya masih dipakai?"* (Excuse me, bro, the table is still in use?)
- (7) George: *"Kamu pakai baju ini?"* (Are you wearing this shirt?)

4.1.3 Requirement

1. Command

The function of directive illocutionary acts commands that there are 39 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the command function:

- (1) Mr.Hendro: *"Gak usah didengerin ya temen-temen mama"* (You don't have to listen to your mom friends)
- (2) Mrs. Ratih: *"Sayur dong, yang lain"* (Vegetable, something else)
- (3) Marsya: *"Fey tarik kursi aja"* (Fey just pull a chair)
- (4) Mr.Hendro: *"Kak... Ngapain kamu? Eeh.. kamu itu gak harus gini, gak harus kayak mama, Hm... anak papa cemberut trus, dengerin papa ya, papa tau kamu itu baik, itu yang paling penting buat papa"* (What are you doing? Hey, you don't have to be like this, you don't have to be like your mother, hm daddy's child is frowning, listen to daddy, I know you're good, that's the essential thing for daddy)

- (5) Mrs. Debby: *“kak kurangi nasinya”* (Reduce the rice)
- (6) Mrs. Debby: *“Duh.. pusing mama liat kamu udah kayak paus terdampar gini, bangun, mandi, trus dandan yah udah rame tuh dibawah”* (Duh, i’am so dizzy to see you’re like a stranded whale like this, wake up, take a shower, then makeup, well, you’re already crowded underneath)
- (7) Rara: *“Ayo.. ayoo cepetan”* (Come on, come on hurry up)
- (8) Rara: *“Hai.. masuk, masuk ayo”* (Hi .. come in, come in)
- (9) Rara: *“Udah dulu ya mainnya”* (Stop playing)
- (10) Rara: *“Kak Rara punya kelereng, nanti kalian tebak ada berapa kelereng di tangan kak Rara”* (Rara has marbles, later you will guess how many marbles are in Rara’s hand)
- (11) Dika’s friend: *“Eh Dik, itu kayaknya bajunya keramaian, diganti warna coklat aja”* (Eh Dik, it looks like the clothes of the crowd, just changed to br
- (12) Dika: *“Ca ganti coklat dua duanya”* (Ca replace both chocolate)
- (13) Dika’s friend: *“Ini warnanya kurang deh, jaketnya terlalu coklat itu diganti warna orange aja”* (This color is not enough, the jacket is too brown, just change it to orange)
- (14) Lulu: *“Kak disuruh sarapan sama mama”* (Sis, you was told to have breakfast with mother)
- (15) Mrs. Debby: *“Lin, tolong ambikan pisau Lin”* (Lin, please bring me a knife)

- (16) Kelvin's mom: "*Baca yang bener, kalau kamu sampai ditanya sama wartawan ikutin aja jawaban mama*" (Read the right one, if you get asked by the journalists, just follow Mom's answer)
- (17) Prita: "*Ah bacot lu! Udah diem, makin lama ntar, pala lu ni boros listrik*" (Ah, you bastard! Already quiet, it will take longer, your nutmeg will be wasteful of electricity)
- (18) Mrs. Ratih: "*Yaudah, tapi mijitnya yang kuat dong*" (Yes, but the massage is strong please)
- (19) Dika: "*Yang banyak, yang banyak, nasinya yang banyak*" (A lot, a lot, a lot of rice)
- (20) Mrs. Debby: "*Kak, kak, ayo bangun kamu lupa nyalain alarm tuh*" (Sis, sis, let's wake up you forgot to turn on the alarm)
- (21) Gym trainer: "*Kita langsung nimbang dulu ya*" (Let's just weigh it first)
- (22) Iguana's owner: "*Tuhkan jadi gakmood dia, gara gara aura negatif kamu nih! Udah atur! Eh satu lagi ya, angelnya kiri*" (So don't feel wrong about him, because of your negative aura! Already set! Eh, one more thing, the angel is left)
- (23) Lulu: "*Potong rambutnya yang rapi biar lebih gimana gitu, biar keliatan tambah cantik*" (Cut her hair neatly so how do I do it better, so it will look more beautiful)
- (24) Kelvin: "*Coba lu evaluasi campaign kita setahun ini, setelah itu coba fikirin strategi apa yang bisa kita lakuin kedepannya, terutama di*

online ya” (Let's try evaluating our campaign this year, after that try to think about what strategies we can do in the future, especially online, okay?)

- (25) Rara: *“Hey kamu pakai ini sekarang ya”* (Hey, do you use this now)
- (26) Rara: *“Biar kamu makin keren aja, cepetan aku tunggu disini”* (Let you just be cooler, hurry and I'll wait here)
- (27) Rara: *“Dika ini kenalin temen aku Marsya”* (Dika introduce my friend Marsya)
- (28) Teddy: *“Ini ampau isi, syarat aja jangan gede gede isinya”* (This is as good as the content, just the condition is not big enough)
- (29) Teddy : *“Yasudah, foto foto”* (photo photo)
- (30) Dika: *“Kamera gue gimana, ambilin!”* (How about my camera, take it)
- (31) Mrs. Ratih: *“Di pundak nih, trus pakai model cincang, pok pok pok”* (On the shoulder, then use the chopped model, pok pok pok)
- (32) Neti: *“Bilas dulu buk”* (Rinse first)
- (33) Rara: *“Motor kamu taruh disini”* (Put your motorbike here)
- (34) Mrs. Ratih: *“Tempenya bawain kesini”* (Bring the tempenya here)
- (35) Mrs. Ratih: *“Telur ditambahin lagi tapi sekalian direbusin ya”* (Add more eggs but boil it all right?)
- (36) Lulu: *“Make a wish!”*
- (37) Dika: *“Ambil, ambil gak! Buang sampah sembarangan”*(Take it, take it or not! Littering)
- (38) Rara: *“Neti, kamu ikut aku sekrang!”* (Neti, you come with me now!)

(39) Rara and Neti: "*Maria sini cepat!*" (Maria here fast!)

2. Instruct

The function of directive illocutionary acts instructs that there is 1 sentence. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the instruct function :

(1) Dika: "*Pelan-pelan, semprotnya jauh-jauh, satu-satu aja*" (slowly, spray far, just one by one)

3. Require

The function of directive illocutionary acts requires that there are 3 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the require function :

(1) Marsya: "*Wah lo ulang tahun, oke fix kita harus rayain bareng dulu. Mending kita ngewine dulu sekarang*" (Wow, it's your birthday, okay fix, we have to celebrate it together first. We better negotiate now)

(2) Iguana's owner: "*Pokoknya harus glam abis, mau merayakan seratus ribu followers*" (You just have to be cool, want to celebrate a hundred thousand followers)

(3) Rara: "*Prita kita harus bantuin bang Dika, kamu ikut ya!*" (Prita, we have to help Dika, you must join)

4.1.4 Probohition

1. Forbid

The function of directive illocutionary acts forbids that there are 5 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the forbid function :

- (1) Mrs.Ratih: "*Jangan, jangan kamu maksudnya, biar Dika yang anter*" (No, don't you mean, let Dika be the one to stand up)
- (2) Dika: "*Mendingan jangan deh, beneran daripada stres nanti kamu*" (Better not, really than you will be stressed later)
- (3) Rara: "*Eh gak boleh gitu, itu namanya body shaming. Mempermalukan tubuh oranglain, jangan ya!*" (Eh, that's not allowed, that's called body shaming. Shaming other people's bodies, don't be)
- (4) Prita: "*Tukan Mar, gue udah bilang juga apa, udah jangan dicatok lagi ya ntar pala lu botak*" (Listen Mar, I have also said what, don't be polished again, so your nutmeg will be bald)
- (5) Mrs. Debby: "*Inikan mau makan malam, jangan ngemil dulu*" (I want to have dinner, don't snack first)

2. Prohibit

The function of directive illocutionary acts prohibits that there are 3 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the prohibit function:

- (1) Rara: "*Jangan dikakak, dikamu ya*" (Don't be a brother, do you?)
- (2) Mrs. Debby: "*Inget paha kak*" (Remember the thighs)

- (3) Mrs. Debby: *"Inget paha kak"* (Remember the thighs)

4.1.5 Permission

1. Allow

The function of directive illocutionary acts allow that there are 2 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the allow function :

- (1) Two Man: *"Mejanya? Oh sudah gak dipakai, ini kursi juga gak dipakai, pakai aja silahkan, silahkan"* (The table? Oh it's not used, this chair isn't used either, just use it please, please)

- (2) Rara : *"Iya, pakai aja"* (Yes, just use it)

2. Forgive

The function of directive illocutionary acts forgives that there is 1 sentence. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the forgive function:

- (1) Mrs. Ratih: *"Gakpapa, anak laki-laki harus tahan banting"* (It's okay, boys have to fough)

4.1.6 Advisories

1. Admonish

The function of directive illocutionary acts admonish that there are 10 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the admonish function:

- (1) Prita: *"BH lu ini Neti, waduh melintang melintang gini, makan tempat"*
(Your bra Neti, oh my way across like this)

- (2) Fey: "*Makan nasi padang kok pakai sendok*" (How come you eat Padang rice using a spoon)
- (3) Marsya: "*Tapi coba deh pakai hels pasti lebih kece*" (But try using hels, it will be cooler)
- (4) Maria: "*Sebetulnya bisa cepat, kalau kau pakai dua mata, ini pon dibuka dulu!*" (Actually it can be fast, if you use two eyes, you can open the pound first!)
- (5) Lulu: "*Apaan nih pelan banget kayak keong*" (What's so slow like a conch)
- (6) Irene: "*Ra.. inget lemak*" (Ra, remember fat)
- (7) Rara: "*Mba maaf, bisa cepetan gak ya*" (Sorry, can you hurry or not?)
- (8) Rara: "*Mba bisa tunggu dulu gak, inikan lagi ngomong*" (can you wait a minute or not, this is still talking)
- (9) Lulu: "*Ee George pertanyaan kayak gitu harus banget dijawab ya?*" (Ee George, such a kind of question has to be answered, right)
- (10) Mrs. debby : "*Kak, gak kebanyakan tuh*" (Not too much)

2. Advice

The function of directive illocutionary acts advice that there are 8 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the advice function :

- (1) Rara: "*Lu.. orang-orang kayak gini Cuma carper, minta di notice. Lu, ngapain sih dengerin omongan orang, orang aja gak mikirin omongan sendiri*" (Lu, people like this are just carpers, ask not to

be noticed. Lu, why do you listen to what people say, people don't even think about what they say to themselves)

- (2) Neti: *“Mar ayudahlah, its okay kalau rambut lo udah dari sananya begitu, yaudah terima aja, bagus atau enggak kan tergantung elo, kalo lo PD mah keren keren aja”* (Mar come on, its okay if your hair is like that, just accept it, good or not it depends on you, if you PD is cool, just cool)
- (3) Neti: *“Jadi daripada merasa inskyur mending kita bersyukur”* (So instead of feeling inspired, we better be grateful)
- (4) Fey: *“Ra, lo gak butuh warna lipstik untuk keliatan beribawa, lo Cuma perlu buktiin kalau lo pantes berada disitu, yang penting otak ra”* (Ra, you don't need a lipstick color to look beautiful, you just need to prove that you need to be there, the important thing is your brain)
- (5) Mrs.Ratih: *“Kamu yang sabar dong, ibu takut kalau kamu kenapa kenapa, kalau kamu gak ada trus rumah ini gimana, masa mau dikasi Neti ntar malah dijadiin salon”* (You are patient please, I'm afraid if you are, what's wrong, if you don't have this house then how about this house, how come you want to give it to Neti and it will turn into a salon)
- (6) Mrs. Debby: *“Kalau ada masalah dicari solusinya, kalau kayak gini bukan makin bener malah makin gendut”* (If there is a problem, look for a solution, if it's not like this it's not getting right, it's getting fatter)

- (7) Mrs. Debby: *“Selama ini pasti kamu fikir mama yang jahat sama kamu, orang-orang diluar sana lebih jahat kak.. Mama nyuruh kamu jaga makan, rawat badan itu semua buat kamu bukan buat mama. Ini buktinya kan, sebetulnya secara kemampuan kamu yang paling layak jadi kalah bersaing. Lagian emangnya kamu gak mau lebih disayang sama si Dika ? Ya.. meski dia suka penampilan kamu apa adanya, tapi kalau kamu lebih baik masa sih dia gak seneng”* (So far you must have thought that mom were mean to you, the people out there were meaner.. mom told you to take care of your food, take care of your body, it's all for you, not for mama. This is proof, in fact you are the best in your ability. worthy of being unable to compete. Besides, you don't want to be loved by Dika more? even though he likes your appearance as you are, but if you are better off he must be happy)
- (8) Mr. Hendro: *“Kak, kamu ngapain? Eh kamu gak harus kayak ibu, Hmmm anak papa manyun trus, dengerin papa ya. Papa tau kamu itu baik, itu yang peling penting buat papa”* (Sis, what are you doing? Uh, you don't have to be like a mother, Hmmm, daddy's child continues, listen to daddy. Papa knows you are good, that's the most important thing for daddy)

3. Suggest

The function of directive illocutionary acts suggest that there are 9 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the suggest function :

- (1) George: *“Eh beb, but nanti kita cafenya backgroundnya warna putih jadi kalau bisa pakai baju jangan yang warna putih atau offwhite, you know?”* (Eh honey, but later we will have a cafe with a white background so if you can, don't wear white or off-white clothes, you know?)
- (2) Kelvin: *“Ya itukan departement kamu, coba kamu meetingin lagi sama agency kita”* (Yes, that's your department, try to meet you again with our agency)
- (3) Girl gym: *“Kadar air kamu tinggi jadi akan lebih cepat turunnya kalau makannya dijaga dan banyakin kardio”* (Your water levels are high so it will fall faster if you eat well and get lots of cardio)
- (4) Endah: *“Pakai jilbab aja Mar”* (Just wear a hijab Mar)
- (5) Rara: *“Fey lo gak mau coba dandan lebih feminim ya?”* (Fey, don't you want to try to make it more feminine?)
- (6) Teddy: *“Hmm... modelnya ih kenapa gak adiknya si Rara aja”* (Hmm ... the model why not just Rara's sister)
- (7) Lulu: *“Kak Rara kayaknya ini lucu deh, manis banget”* (Sis Rara, I think this is cute, really sweet)

(8) Wiwid: “Cobain dulu aja Fey, rasanya tuh kayak lebih bermatabat” (Just try it Fey, it feels more dignified)

(9) Maria: “*Paka behel to*” (Use stirrup)

4. Warn

The function of directive illocutionary acts warns that there are 3 sentences. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the warn function :

(1) Dika: “*Kalau sudah selesai mencatatnya, Prnya jangan lupa dikerjain sampai ketemu minggu depan*” (When you've finished writing it down, don't forget to do it until you see next week)

(2) Mrs. Debby: “*Kak udah dong makan coklatnya itu diet kamu gimana*” (Sis, have you already eaten the chocolate, what's your diet?)

(3) Wiwid: “*Ra, ra, lo katanya mau pergi. Ini udah jam setengah 11 loh*” (Ra, ra, you said you wanted to go. It's already half past 11)

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect movie dialog based on the context of speech acts.

1. Request

Request is an utterance that the speaker requests to the hearer/addressee to do an act (something), in this research have the functions of beg, implore, and invite.

The following is the request directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Beg

The function beg the listener or interlocutor to do the speaker's request according to his speech. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the beg function :

➤ **00:00:23 – 00:00:26**

Mrs. Debby friend: "*Eh... Mas sorry ya*" (Eh ... sorry sir)

Mrs. Debby's friends were visiting the house to see Mrs. Debby, who had just given birth. Then one of Mrs. Debby's friends said, "fortunately, this one is not like her father," she meant that she did not follow Mr. Hendro's genes, who had brown skin. Mr. Hendro heard this, then Mrs. Debby's friend apologized to Mr. Hendro. Mr. Hendro forgave him. Based on context of the speech in directive illocutionary directive acts is called a beg function request type.

➤ **00:06:34 – 00:06:37**

George: "*Kamu pakai baju ini?*" (You wear this shirt?)

George came to Lulu's house to pick her up then George asked Lulu if she was going to wear that shirt while Lulu had already worn it. This was said by George so that I used to wear the clothes she was wearing. Hearing George's words then Lulu changed her clothes. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called requests type with a beg function.

➤ **01:37:40 – 00:37:49**

(1) Rara: *“Bu maafin aku ya, aku udah bikin Dika kecewa”* (Ma'am, I'm sorry, I made Dika disappointed)

(2) Rara: *“Sebenarnya aku kesini mau minta tolong sesuatu, tapi sebelum itu anak kos ibuk jam segini ada dimana?”* (Actually, I'm here to ask for something, but before that, where was my mother's boarding house at this time?)

Rara came to see Mrs. Ratih and apologized for making Dika disappointed. Mrs. Ratih forgave it, then Rara asked for something from Mrs. Ratih. Based on the above context, speech (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts is called a request type with a beg function.

➤ **00:22:26 – 00:22:32**

Neti: *“maaf, maaf buk. Kirain kalau mijitnya makin kuat bisa makin lama gitu nunggaknya”*(Sorry, sorry. I hope that if the massage gets stronger, the longer it will be in arrears)

Neti was massaging Mrs. Ratih's head too hard, so Mrs. Ratih rebuked Neti. Because of that, Neti apologized to Mrs. Ratih. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a request type with a beg function.

➤ **00:23:34 – 00:22:41**

Fey: *“Ini sisanya gue habisin ya..”*(This is the rest I will finish, ok)

Fey and Rara were eating pizza at his office. When Rara left, Fey asked Rara's permission to finish the pizza, but Rara allowed Fey to eat half the pizza.

Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a request type with a beg function.

➤ **00:29:28 – 00:29:34**

Dika: *“Maaf ya jalan kaki, kalau cari pacar jangan anak kampung”*(Sorry for walking, if you are looking for a boyfriend, don't be a village child)

Dika, who picked up Rara when she passed the alley of her house, had to get off the motorbike and walk. This was done by Dika because she felt reluctant to give through her neighbor's house, who was sick. Because of that, Dika apologized to Rara. Rara did not object to that. Based on context of the speech in directive illocutionary acts is called a beg function request type.

➤ **00:34:54 – 00:35:02**

Lulu: *“Coba cerita dulu ke Lulu, siapatau nanti Lulu bisa kasi saran”*(Tell me first to Lulu, who or later can Lulu give me a suggestion)

Lulu, who saw Rara sad, then tried to approach her and asked Rara to tell her about the problem she was facing so that Lulu could provide a solution. At first, Rara didn't want to, but then Rara told her about her situation. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a beg function request type.

➤ **00:22:14 – 00:22:17**

Neti: *“Saya minta waktu dua minggu aja buk”*(I'll just ask for two weeks)

Neti, who was massaging Mrs. Ratih's head, asked Mrs. Ratih to give her time to pay for the rent. Mrs. Ratih agreed with this, then Ms. Ratih told Neti to

massage Mrs. Ratih's head even harder. Based on the context in the illocutionary directive is called the type of request with the beg function.

➤ **00:58:21 – 00:58:33**

Rara: *“Eh Fey menurut lo mana lipstick yang bikin gue keliatan beribawa?”*(Eh Fey, which one do you think makes me look like lipstick?)

Fey, who was sitting in Rara's study, Rara asked Fey for advice on which lipstick was suitable for Rara. Based on the context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a beg function request type.

➤ **01:06:18 – 01:06:24**

(1) Marsya: *“Ra, btw sorry ya kalau selama ini kita suka ngomong yang enggak - enggak”*(Ra, btw sorry if all this time we like to say things that don't go wrong)

(2) Irene: *“Iya, maafin kita ya Ra”*(Yes, forgive us Ra)

(3) Wiwid: *“Iya ra, maafin mereka berdua ya”*(Yes ra, forgive them both)

Rara and Marsya, Wiwid, and Irene were in the toilet, and then they apologized to Rara because they used to beat Rara. Based on the above context, speech (1), (2), and (3) in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of request with a beg function.

➤ **01:13:23 – 01:13:30**

Dika: *“Saya mau pesen tumpeng komplit buat ulang tahun pacar saya, permisi”*(I want to order a complete tumpeng for my girlfriend's birthday, excuse me)

Dika approached Mrs. Ratih, who Neti was massaging, then Dika gave Mrs. Ratih so that she could make tumpeng for Rara's birthday. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called a request type with a beg function.

➤ **01:16:45 - 01:16:50**

Rara: "*Sorry ya, ternyata macet banget tadi*"(Sorry, it was really stuck)

Rara apologized to Dika because she came late to teach. Based on context of the speech the directive illocutionary acts speech is called a request type with a beg function.

➤ **01:22:12 - 01:22:16**

(1) Rara: "*Kasi aku kesempatan buat jelain*"(Give me a chance to make clear)

(2) Rara: "*Ya aku tau aku salah, aku minta maaf ya*"(Yes I know I was wrong, I'm sorry)

Dika is angry with Rara for being late for Rara's birthday, which Dika prepared, then Rara apologizes to Dika to get mad with Rara anymore. Based on the above context, utterances (1) and (2) in the illocutionary directive are called request types with a beg function

➤ **00:39:59 – 00:40:04**

(1) Rara: "*Maafin aku ya*"(Please forgive me)

Dika came to Rara's house then Rara apologized to Dika for her mistake. Based on the above context, the illocutionary directive's speech is called a request type with a beg function.

b. Implore

The function of implore the listener or the interlocutor to realize the speaker's request. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the implore function :

➤ **00:39:15 - 00:39:30**

Ali mother's: "*Saya mohon agar ibu melunasi hutangnya*" (I beg you to pay off the debt)

The speech context when Ali and his mother came to Mrs. Ratih's house to collect the remaining debt that Mrs. Ratih had not paid.

c. Invite

Function invites the listener or interlocutor to join the speaker. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the invite function :

➤ **01:05:19 - 01:05:23**

(1) Marsya: "*Ra sini duduk bareng kita aja*" (Ra here just sit with us)

(2) Rara: "*Ayo*" (Come on)

Rara and Fey, looking for an empty chair to sit down to eat, were suddenly called by Marsya to be invited to sit with him, hearing this. Rarapun asked Fey to sit there. Based on the above context, utterances (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts are called request types with the invite function.

➤ **00:18:05 - 00:18:08**

Fey: *Ra.. *memberikan isyarat** (Ra, *gestures*)

Rara and Fey, who were looking for the table where they ate, then Fey who was standing behind Rara, saw an empty table and chair, Fey called Rara while giving a signal for Rara to sit in the chair, heard Rara then followed Fey to sit on the chair and they eat together. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a request type with the invite function.

➤ **01:36:56 - 01:37:00**

Rara: *"Please ya, ikut gue sekarang"* (Please, come with me now)

Rara suddenly came over to Fey at work and invited him to go with him. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a request type with the invite function.

➤ **01:04:36 - 01:04:54**

Rara: *"Ke food court yuk"* (Let's go to the food court)

At lunchtime, Rara approached Fey at his desk to invite him to have lunch together. Then they went to lunch together.

➤ **00:11:20 – 00:11:26**

Dika's friend: *"Dik Kita mau nongkrong, Kayla ulang tahun, ikutan yuk"* (Dik, we want to hang out, it's Kayla's birthday, let's join in)

After finishing work, Dika's friends asked Dika to hang out when she was going home, but Dika couldn't do it because she would take Rara home. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called requests type with the invite function.

➤ **01:13:32 - 01:13:35**

Mrs. Ratih: “*Kita belanja yuk*” (Let's go shopping)

After receiving money from Dika to shop for Rara's birthday, Mrs. Ratih invited Neti to go to the market with her, but Neti told Ms. Ratih to rinse her hair first, after which Neti then went to the market with Mrs. Ratih. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called the request type with the invite function.

2. Question

Question is an activity that makes the speaker question to the hearer/addressee as to a proposition, in this research has a query's functions. The following is the question directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Query

The function of query the listener or the interlocutor responds with actions related to the speaker's questions. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the query function :

➤ **00:50:43 – 00:50:45**

Rara: “*Kalau black?*”(What about black?)

When Rara was teaching English, asking her students to answer her questions, suddenly some students mocked each other, then Rara forbade them not to do that again. Based on the context, in the illocutionary directive is called a question type with a query function.

➤ **01:09:43 – 01:09:45**

Teddy: “*Eh kalau ada job lagi gak nolak dong?*” (Eh, if there is another job, don't you refuse?)

Teddy and Dika, who were chatting, suddenly asked if Dika wanted to be given another job. This was asked because Teddy needed a photographer for his grandfather's funeral. Then Dika did not refuse to do that. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of request with a query function.

➤ **00:17:32- 00:17:36**

Rara: “*Permisi mas, sharing mejanya boleh?*” (Excuse me, bro, can you share the table?)

Rara and Fey, who were going to have lunch in the office cafeteria, were looking for a table for them to sit down to eat. They saw two empty chairs near the two men who were eating, Rara asked if they could divide the table to eat together, but the two men said that they would a friend came and sat in the empty chair. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called requests type with a query function.

➤ **01:06:50 - 01:06:55**

George: “*Sorry guys ini masih lama? Aku harus keramas*” (Sorry guys, it's still a long time? I have to wash my hair)

While Dika and Lulu were discussing their work, George admonished them to finish quickly because George would make a video of shampooing for his

Instagram. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of question with a query function.

➤ **00:06:34 – 00:06:36**

George: "*Kamu pakai baju ini?*" (Are you wearing this shirt?)

George, who came to Lulu's house to pick her up, asked if Lulu was going to wear the clothes while Lulu had already worn the clothes, George said that so that Lulu would change the clothes she was wearing. After hearing George's question then Lulu went to change her clothes.

➤ **00:19:47 – 00:19:53**

Marsya: "*Permisis mas, mejanya masih dipakai?*" (Excuse me, bro, the table is still in use?)

Marsya and his two friends were looking for a table for them to eat, then Marsya saw two men who were sitting and approached him, Marsya asked if they were still using the table, this was done by Marsya so that the two men gave Marsya a place to sit. Hearing Marsya's question, the two men invited Marsya and his two friends to sit down.

➤ **01:24:02 – 01:24:06**

Lulu: "*Hai kak, aku mau pinjem hels kakak ya? Gakpapa kan?*" (Hi sis, I want to borrow your hels, okay? Can you?)

Lulu calls Rara then asks if Lulu can borrow Rara's shoes, then Rara allows Lulu to use her shoes.

3. Requirement

The requirement directive illocutionary acts in the Imperfect movie dialog in this research has the functions of command, instruct, and require. The following is the requirement directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Command

Command function so that the listener or the interlocutor takes action following what the speaker commanding. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the command function :

➤ **00:00:33 - 00:0036**

Mr.Hendro: “*Gak usah didengerin ya temen-temen mama*” (You don't have to listen to your mom friends)

Rara, who was listening to Mrs. Debby's friends praising her white sister while Rara was not, made Mr. Hendro tell Rara not to listen or ignore him. Rara responded by nodding, which meant agreeing to Mr.Hendro's orders. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:33:14 - 00:33:17**

Mrs. Ratih: “*Sayur dong, yang lain*”(Vegetable, something else)

When Rara was eating her food, Mrs. Ratih told her to try vegetables and other dishes, Rara obeyed that. Based on the context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **01:05:32 - 01:05:34**

Marsya : *"Fey tarik kursi aja"*(Fey just pull a chair)

Marsya called Fey and Rara, who was walking to invite him to sit together, but due to lack of seats, Marsya told Fey to pull out another chair to eat at the same table. Based on context of the speech in directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **00:01:46 – 00:01:50**

Mr.Hendro: *"Kak... Ngapain kamu? Eeh.. kamu itu gak harus gini, gak harus kayak mama, Hm... anak papa cemberut trus, dengerin papa ya, papa tau kamu itu baik, itu yang paling penting buat papa"*(What are you doing? Hey, you don't have to be like this, you don't have to be like your mother, hm daddy's child is frowning, listen to daddy, I know you're good, that's the essential thing for daddy)

Hendro, who was sitting in a room looking at models in a magazine, was approached by Pak Hendro because he saw Rara sad. Pak Hendro then advised Rara not to be sad anymore. After being advised by Pak Hendro, Rara then smiled and was not sad anymore. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:02:21 - 00:02:24**

Mrs. Debby: "*kak kurangi nasinya*"(Reduce the rice)

Rara. Mrs. Debby and Lulu were having dinner, then Rara, who was taking rice, was told by Mrs. Debby to reduce her rice because it was too much. This was done by Mrs. Debby so that Rara would not get fatter, hearing that Rara immediately reduced her rice. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:03:44 - 00:03:50**

Mrs. Debby: "*Duh.. pusing mama liat kamu udah kayak paus terdampar gini, bangun, mandi, trus dandan yah udah rame tuh dibawah*"(Duh.. dizzy mom see you're like a stranded whale like this, wake up, take a shower, then makeup, well, you're already crowded underneath)

Mrs. Debby, who woke Rara, who was still asleep in her room, then told Rara to shower and dress up. Hearing this, Rara then got up from her bed and immediately took a shower. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:06:00 - 00:06:03**

Rara : "*Ayo.. ayoo cepetan*"(Come on, come on hurry up)

Dika picked up ara to teach those who were in front of Rara's house. Then Rara told Dika to immediately leave and leave Rara's house, hearing that Dika immediately started her motorbike and went. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:07:20 - 00:07:23**

Rara : *"Hai.. masuk, masuk ayo"*(Hi .. come in, come in)

When Rara arrived at the place where she was going to teach, Rara told all her students to come in and immediately start the lesson, and her students followed even that. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:09:23 - 00:09:25**

Rara : *"Udah dulu ya mainnya"*(Stop playing)

Rara, who took a cellphone from one of her students to stop playing online games, then obeyed her students. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called the command function requirements.

➤ **00:09:30 - 00:09:34**

Rara: *"Kak Rara punya kelereng, nanti kalian tebak ada berapa kelereng di tangan kak Rara"*(Rara has marbles, later you will guess how many marbles are in Rara's hand)

Rara, who was sitting with her three students, was then asked by Rara to guess how many marbles were in Rara's hand, then her students obeyed this and guessed which marbles were in Rara's hand. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:10:01- 00:10:06**

(1) Dika's friend: "*Eh Dik, itu kayaknya bajunya keramaian, diganti warna cokelat aja*"(Eh Dik, it looks like the clothes of the crowd, just changed to brown)

(2) Dika : "*Ca ganti coklat dua duanya*"(Ca replace both chocolate)

Dika, who was working as a photographer, was criticized by his friend for changing the costume he was wearing. Hearing this, Dika told his friend to change his model clothes. Based on the above context, utterances (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts are called requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:10:22 - 00:10:25**

Dika's friend: "*Ini warnanya kurang deh, jaketnya terlalu coklat itu diganti warna orange aja*"(This color is not enough, the jacket is too brown, just change it to orange)

When Dika started taking pictures of his model, his friend criticized him again that his clothes were too brown, so he told Dika to stop taking pictures, and the model changed into an orange outfit. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:13:39 - 00:13:42**

Lulu: "*Kak disuruh sarapan sama mama*"(Sis, you was told to have breakfast with mother)

Lulu came to Rara's room and told her that Rara was told by her mother to eat immediately. She hears about this. Rara then went out of her room and ate. Based

on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:14:00 - 00:14:05**

Mrs. Debby : *“Lin, tolong ambilkan pisau Lin”*(Lin, please bring me a knife)

Mrs. Debby and Lin were in the kitchen, then Mrs. Debby told Lin to get a knife, then Lin gave the knife to Mrs. Debby. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:17:13 - 00:17:17**

Kelvin’s mom : *“Baca yang benar, kalau kamu sampai ditanya sama wartawan ikutin aja jawaban mama”*(Read the right one, if you get asked by the journalists, just follow Mom's answer)

Kelvin, who had just become the boss of his parents' company, was told by his mother if a reporter asked something so that Kelvin would answer according to what his mother had told him to, Kelvin agreed with that. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:21:52 – 00:22:00**

Prita: *“Ah bacot lu! Udah diem, makin lama ntar, pala lu ni boros listrik”*(Ah, you bastard! Already quiet, it will take longer, your nutmeg will be wasteful of electricity)

Prita, who was pressing Maria's hair, told Maria to stop talking and immediately faced the front so that Prita could continue to push Maria's hair. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:22:14 – 00:22:17**

Mrs. Ratih: “*Yaudah, tapi mijitnya yang kuat dong*”(Yes, but the massage is strong please)

Neti, who was massaging Mrs. Ratih's head, asked Mrs. Ratih to give her time to pay for the rent. Mrs. Ratih agreed with this, then Ms. Ratih told Neti to massage Mrs. Ratih's head even harder. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:32:46 – 00:32:50**

Dika: “*Yang banyak, yang banyak, nasinya yang banyak*”(A lot, a lot, a lot of rice)

Mrs.Ratih cooked for Rara. When Rara was about to eat, Dika told Rara to take a lot of rice, then Rara took a lot of rice on her plate. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **00:36:56 – 00:37:00**

Mrs. Debby: “*Kak, kak, ayo bangun kamu lupa nyalain alarm tuh*”(Sis, sis, let's wake up you forgot to turn on the alarm)

Mrs. Debby, who was in Rara's room to wake up Rara, fell asleep because she forgot to turn on her alarm, then Rara got up and got ready to go to work. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **00:47:16 - 00:47:18**

Gym trainer : *“Kita langsung nimbang dulu ya”*(Let's just weigh it first)

When Rara and Lulu came to the gym, Rara was told to weigh herself first before undergoing her diet program. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts is called a requirement with the command function.

➤ **00:48:40 - 00:48:43**

Iguana’s owner: *“Tuhkan jadi gakmood dia, gara gara aura negatif kamu nih! Udah atur! Eh satu lagi ya, angelnya kiri”*(So don't feel wrong about him, because of your negative aura! Already set! Eh, one more thing, the angel is left)

The iguana owner orders Dika to photograph his iguana with glamor, and then the iguana owner tells Dika to take a picture of the iguana with the left angel. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of requirements with a command function.

➤ **00:55:43 - 00:55:45**

Lulu: *“Potong rambutnya yang rapi biar lebih gimana gitu, biar kelihatan tambah cantik”*(Cut her hair neatly so how do I do it better, so it will look more beautiful)

Lulu, who accompanied Rara for a haircut, told the salon worker to cut Rara's hair neatly. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **00:56:40 - 00:56:46**

Kelvin: *“Coba lu evaluasi campaign kita setahun ini, setelah itu coba fikirin strategi apa yang bisa kita lakuin kedepannya, terutama di online ya”*(Let's try evaluating our campaign this year, after that try to think about what strategies we can do in the future, especially online, okay?)

Rara, who just received a new position in her office, was instructed by Kelvin to create a new strategy to sell their products. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:08:27 - 01:08:30**

(1) Rara: *“Hey kamu pakai ini sekarang ya”*(Hey, do you use this now)

(2) Rara: *“Biar kamu makin keren aja, cepetan aku tunggu disini”*(Let you just be cooler, hurry and I'll wait here)

Dika, who had just arrived at the office where Rara worked, was approached by Rara while giving a gift. Rara told Dika to use the item she gave him. Based on the above context, utterances (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts are called requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:08:40 - 01:08:43**

Rara: *“Dika ini kenalin temen aku Marsya”* (Dika introduce my friend Marsya)

When Dika took pictures in the office where Rara worked, Rara told Dika to get acquainted with Marsya, hearing that Dika was trained with Marsya, Wiwid, and Irene. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **01:10:29 – 01:10:33**

Teddy: *“Ini ampau isi, syarat aja jangan gede gede isinya”* (This is as good as the content, just the condition is not big enough)

When Dika and Teddy just arrived at the funeral home, Teddy told Dika to fill in the ampau as a condition for attending the funeral, then Dika went to buy ampau and filled in some money. Based on the above context, the illocutionary directive's speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **01:11:17 – 01:11:19**

Teddy: *“Yasudah, foto foto”* (photo photo)

When he had filled the ampau, Dika was told by Teddy to take pictures of all the activities, including his body, Dik too. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:12:54 - 01:13:00**

Dika: *“Kamera gue gimana, ambilin!”* (How about my camera, take it)

While photographing the corpse, Dika's camera fell into the box, and then Dika told Teddy to take the camera. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:03:01 - 01:03:04**

Mrs. Ratih: “*Di pundak nih, trus pakai model cincang, pok pok pok*”(On the shoulder, then use the chopped model, pok pok pok)

Neti, who was massaging Mrs. Ratih's shoulder, was told to massage Mrs. Ratih's shoulder as Mrs. Ratih wanted. Neti obeyed Ms. Ratih's wishes. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called the type of requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:13:32 - 01:13:35**

Neti: “*Bilas dulu buk*”(Rinse first)

After receiving money from Dika to shop for Rara's birthday, Mrs. Ratih invited Neti to go to the market with her, but Neti told Ms. Ratih to rinse her hair first, after which Neti then went to the market with Mrs. Ratih. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called the requirements type with the command function.

➤ **01:15:28 - 01:15:32**

Rara: “*Motor kamu taruh disini*”(Put your motorbike here)

Dika came to Rara's house to pick her up and teach because she had ordered a taxi. Rara invited Dika to go by taxi and told Dika to put her motorbike at Rara's

house. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts are called request types with the invite function and requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:16:24 - 00:16:26**

(1)Mrs. Ratih: “*Tempenya bawain kesini*”(Bring the tempenya here)

(2)Mrs. Ratih: “*Telur ditambahin lagi tapi sekalian direbusin ya*”(Add more eggs but boil it all right?)

When Neti, Mrs. Ratih helped Mrs. Ratih, Mrs. Ratih told Neti to do several things. Based on the above context, utterances (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts are called requirements with the command function.

➤ **01:18:04 - 01:18:06**

Lulu: “*Make a wish!*”

Mrs. Debby, Lulu, and Lin are giving Rara a birthday surprise, and then Lulu tells Rara to make a wish. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **01:35:36 - 01:35:40**

Dika: “*Ambil, ambil gak! Buang sampah sembarangan*”(Take it, take it or not! Littering)

Dika and Teddy were on a visit to the slum area, and then Teddy threw away the trash from his drinking bottle carelessly. Seeing this, Dika immediately ordered Teddy to take the bottle back. Based on the context, the directive

illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with the command function.

➤ **01:38:35 – 01:38:39**

(1) Rara: “*Neti, kamu ikut aku sekrang!*” (Neti, you come with me now!)

(2) Rara and Neti: “*Maria sini cepat!*” (Maria here fast!)

Rara and Fey came to Neti's place of work and told her to go with them, then they picked up Maria and told Maria to go with them. Based on the context, utterances (1) and (2) in the illocutionary directive are called requirements with the command function.

b. Instruct

The function of instruct is for the listener or interlocutor to follow the speaker's instructions. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the instruct function :

➤ **01:20:19 – 01:20:25**

Dika : “*Pelan-pelan, semprotnya jauh-jauh, satu-satu aja*” (slowly, spray far, just one by one)

Dika is preparing for Rara's birthday with her students, and Dika teaches them how to make decorations. It was followed by his students so that they could make many decorations.

c. Require

The function requires is that the listener or the interlocutor must not reject actions directed at him by the speaker. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the require function :

➤ **01:19:42 - 01:19:46**

Marsya: *"Wah lo ulang tahun, oke fix kita harus rayain bareng dulu. Mending kita ngewine dulu sekarang"*(Wow, it's your birthday, okay fix, we have to celebrate it together first. We better negotiate now)

When Rara and Marsya were in the toilet, they were chatting, then Marsya, who just found out that it was Rara's birthday, ordered Marsya to celebrate with herself and her other friends. Based on the context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called a type of requirement with a required function.

➤ **00:48:40 - 00:48:43**

Iguana's owner: *"Pokoknya harus glam abis, mau merayakan seratus ribu followers"*(You just have to be cool, want to celebrate a hundred thousand followers)

The iguana owner orders Dika to photograph his iguana with glamor, and then the iguana owner tells Dika to take a picture of the iguana with the left angel. Based on the context, in the illocutionary directive is called a type of requirement with a function that require.

➤ **01:39:10 - 01:39:20**

Rara: “*Pritakita harus bantuin bang Dika, kamu ikut ya!*” (Prita, we have to help Dika, you must join)

Rara picks Prita up at work. Rara requires Prita to come to help Dika. Hearing Rara's speech, Prita immediately went with Rara.

4. Prohibition

The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee for doing an act, in this research have forbid and prohibit functions. The following is the prohibition directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Forbid

The function of forbid is that the listener or the interlocutor is not allowed to do something. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the forbid function :

➤ **00:53:49 – 00:53:52**

Mrs. Ratih: “*Jangan, jangan kamu maksudnya, biar Dika yang anter*” (No, don't you mean, let Dika be the one to stand up)

Mrs. Ratih, who knew Rara waxing, made her want to try it. When Teddy offered to take Mrs. Ratih, Mrs. Ratih forbade her because she wished for Dika to take her. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibition type with a forbid function.

➤ **00:50:09- 00:50:13**

Dika: *“Mendingan jangan deh, beneran daripada stres nanti kamu”*(Better not, really than you will be stressed later)

Dika, who is having dinner with Rara, remembers that Rara is undergoing a diet program. Dika forbids Rara to eat too little, and Dika says that Rara doesn't diet too much for fear of disturbing her health. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibition type with a forbid function.

➤ **00:50:43 – 00:50:45**

Rara: *“Eh.. eh.. gak boleh gitu, itu namanya body shaming. Mempermalukan tubuh oranglain, jangan ya!”*(Eh, that's not allowed, that's called body shaming. Shaming other people's bodies, don't be)

When Rara was teaching English, asking her students to answer her questions, suddenly some students mocked each other, then Rara forbade them not to do that again. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibition type with a forbid function.

➤ **01:00:48 - 01:00:52**

Prita: *“Tukan Mar, gue udah bilang juga apa, udah jangan dicatok lagi ya ntar pala lu botak”*(Listen Mar, I have also said what, don't be polished again, so your nutmeg will be bald)

When Neti had just finished taking a shower, she reprimanded Maria, who kept pressing her hair until it fell out a lot in the bathroom, then Prita forbade

Maria to take out her hair again. Based on the context, speech (2) in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibition type with a forbid function.

➤ **00:01:29 - 00:01:40**

Mrs. Debby: *"Inikan mau makan malam, jangan ngemil dulu"* (I want to have dinner, don't snack first)

When Lulu and Rara were sitting together, Lulu took out chocolate and offered it to Rara. Mrs. Debby forbade Rara and Lulu to eat chocolate because they were going to have dinner. Hearing this, Rara and Lulu didn't eat the chocolate.

b. Prohibit

The function of directive illocutionary acts prohibits that there are 3 sentences. The function of prohibit is a speaker restrains the listener or interlocutor from doing something according to his speech's intent. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the prohibit function:

➤ **00:13:29 - 00:13:32**

George: *"Don't don't touch my hair."*

George is with Lulu at the cafe. While chatting, Lulu wants to touch George's hair but is prevented by George, hearing that Lulu doesn't touch George's hair. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibitions type with a prohibit function.

➤ **00:46:20 – 00:46:24**

Rara : “*Jangan dikakak, dikamu ya*”(Don't be a brother, do you?)

Rara, who is learning to use make-up with Lulu, then Lulu tells her to try eye shadow on her face, but Rara wants Lulu to wear it. Based on the context, in the directive illocutionary acts is called a prohibition type with a prohibit function.

➤ **00:14:40 - 00:14:45**

Mrs. Debby: “*Inget paha kak*” (Remember the thighs)

Rara wanted to eat jam at breakfast. While she was taking the jam, Mrs. Debby prohibits her by holding Rara's hand and saying, "Remember the thighs," so that Rara didn't eat the jam.

5. Permission

The speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act, in this research has the functions of allow and forgive. The following is the permission directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Allow

The allow function is when a speaker permits the listener or interlocutor to do something. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the allow function :

➤ **00:19:47 – 00:19:52**

Two Man: *"Mejanya? Oh sudah gak dipakai, ini kursi juga gak dipakai, pakai aja silahkan, silahkan"*(The table? Oh it's not used, this chair isn't used either, just use it please, please)

Marsya and his two friends, looking for a table where they had lunch, approached the two men sitting. Marsya asked if they would still use the table. The two men allowed and invited Marsya and his two friends to sit down. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a permissions type with a allow function.

➤ **01:24:02 - 01:24:09**

Rara : *"Iya, pakai aja"* (Yes, just use it)

Lulu calls Rara, who is working on asking permission to wear Rara's shoes. Rara allows Lulu to wear her shoes.

b. Forgive

The function of directive illocutionary acts forgives that there is 1 sentence. The function of forgive is that the speaker gives the listener or interlocutor forgiveness for his/her mistakes. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the forgive function :

➤ **01:37:49 - 01:37:56**

Mrs. Ratih : “*Gakpapa, anak laki-laki harus tahan banting*” (It's okay, boys have to fough)

Rara came to see Mrs. Ratih and apologized to her for upsetting Dika. Mrs. Ratih forgives this.

6. Advisories

Advice happens when the speaker advises the hearer to do something, in this research has the functions of admonish, advice, suggest, and warn. The following is the advisories directive illocutionary acts function contained in the Imperfect movie dialog.

a. Admonish

The admonish function is that the speaker warns the listener or the interlocutor to take action. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the admonish function :

➤ **00:41:00 - 00:41:03**

Prita: “*BH lu ini Neti, waduh melintang melintang gini, makan tempat*”(Your bra Neti, oh my way across like this)

Prita would dry her clothes but couldn't get a place because of Neti's clothesline, then Prita admonished Neti to move her clothesline. Based on the

context, the directive illocutionary acts' speech is called an advisories type with the admonish function.

➤ **00:18:06 – 00:18:09**

Fey: *“Makan nasi padang kok pakai sendok”*(How come you eat Padang rice using a spoon)

Rara and Fey, who were having lunch with padang's rice, Rara used a spoon to eat while Fey used her hands. Because of that, Fey admonished Rara to eat using her hands too. After hearing Fey's words, Rara ate with her hands. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:21:19 - 00:21:22**

Marsya: *“Tapi coba deh pakai hels pasti lebih kece”*(But try using hels, it will be cooler)

When Rara and Fey were having lunch, suddenly Marsya and her two friends approached her, then Marsya admonish Rara not to wear shoes when working.

➤ **00:21:34 - 00:21:37**

Maria: *“Sebetulnya bisa cepat, kalau kau pakai dua mata, ini pon dibuka dulu!”*(Actually it can be fast, if you use two eyes, you can open the pound first!)

Maria's hair was dyed by Prita and reprimanded Prita for long-pressing her hair because her hair covered one eye. Maria did this so that Prita would not cover

one eye with her hair. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:48:01 - 00:48:04**

Lulu : “*Apaan nih pelan banget kayak keong*”(What's so slow like a conch)

Rara, who was riding the treadmill, was approached by Lulu, and then Lulu reprimanded Rara that her treadmill was too slow. Based on the context, the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:15:26 – 00:15:30**

Irene : “*Ra.. inget lemak*”(Ra, remember fat)

Rara, who just arrived at the office that morning, brought breakfast of chicken porridge, then Irene was reprimanded so that Rara could maintain her diet more so that she didn't get fatter. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:52:30 - 00:52:35**

Rara: “*Mba maaf, bisa cepetan gak ya*”(Sorry, can you hurry or not?)

Lulu drove Rara for waxing. When the waitress was about to be busy talking to Lulu, it made Rara admonish her to immediately wax Rara's hair. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:52:58 – 00:53:01**

Rara: *“Mba bisa tunggu dulu gak, inikan lagi ngomong”*(can you wait a minute or not, this is still talking)

Rara, who was talking with Lulu, was surprised because her fur suddenly became waxed, then Rara admonished the servant to do it when Rara had finished speaking. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:59:36 - 00:59:42**

Lulu: *“Ee George pertanyaan kayak gitu harus banget dijawab ya?”*(Ee George, such a kind of question has to be answered, right)

George, who is doing a live on Instagram, answers one question that makes Lulu offended, then Lulu scolds George, so he doesn't do that again. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with the admonish function.

➤ **00:01:10 - 00:01:20**

Mrs. debby: *“Kak, gak kebanyakan tuh”* (Not too much)

Mrs. Debby, Pak Hendro, Rara, and Lulu were about to have dinner. Rara took the rice that Mrs. Debby thought was too much, which made Debby's mother admonish Rara to make Rara reduce her portion of food because it could cause Rara to become fatter. Rara obeyed her mother's words not to overeat rice.

b. Advice

The function of directive illocutionary acts advice that there are 8 sentences. The function of advice is that the speaker advises the listener or the interlocutor to do. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the advice function :

➤ 00:45:33 - 00:45:36

Rara: *"Lu.. orang-orang kayak gini Cuma carper, minta di notice. Lu, ngapain sih dengerin omongan orang, orang aja gak mikirin omongan sendiri"*(Lu, people like this are just carpers, ask not to be noticed. Lu, why do you listen to what people say, people don't even think about what they say to themselves)

Lulu, who was sad because she read Instagram comments, was approached by Rara, and then Rara advised Lulu not to be sad again, thinking about it and ignoring it. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called a type of advisories with an advice function.

➤ 01:01:16 – 01:01:26

(1) Neti: *"Mar ayudahlah, its okay kalau rambut lo udah dari sananya begitu, yaudah terima aja, bagus atau enggak kan tergantung elo, kalo lo PD mah keren keren aja"*(Mar come on, its okay if your hair is like that, just accept it, good or not it depends on you, if you PD is cool, just cool)

(2) Neti : *"Jadi daripada merasa inskyur mending kita bersyukur"*(So instead of feeling inspired, we better be grateful)

Neti is trying to advise Maria, who is not confident with her hair. Neti gar Maria does this to stop striking her hair and be more confident. Based on the context, utterances (1) and (2) in the directive illocutionary acts are called advisories with an advice function.

➤ **00:58:29 - 00:58:32**

Fey: *“Ra, lo gak butuh warna lipstik untuk keliatan beribawa, lo Cuma perlu buktiin kalau lo pantes berada disitu, yang penting otak ra”*(Ra, you don't need a lipstick color to look beautiful, you just need to prove that you need to be there, the important thing is your brain)

After Rara asked for suggestions on a suitable lipstick color for her, Fey then advised Rara. Based on the above context, directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with an advice function.

➤ **01:29:05 - 01:29:08**

Mrs.Ratih: *“Kamu yang sabar dong, ibu takut kalau kamu kenapa kenapa, kalau kamu gak ada trus rumah ini gimana, masa mau dikasi Neti ntar malah dijadiin salon”*(You are patient please, I'm afraid if you are, what's wrong, if you don't have this house then how about this house, how come you want to give it to Neti and it will turn into a salon)

Bu Ratih is worried about Dika's fighting with Ali and advises Dika to be more patient and not quickly get emotional. Based on the above context, the directive illocutionary acts are called a type of advisories with an advice function.

➤ **00:34:42 - 00:34:45**

Bu Debby: *“Kalau ada masalah dicari solusinya, kalau kayak gini bukan makin bener malah makin gendut”*(If there is a problem, look for a solution, if it's not like this it's not getting right, it's getting fatter)

Rara was sitting eating chocolate. Mrs. Debby and Lulu saw it. Then they approached Rara. Then Mrs. Debby advised her to find a solution to the problem she was facing. Based on the context, the directive illocutionary acts are called a type of advisories with advice function.

➤ **00:35:35 – 00:36:40**

Mrs. Debby: *“Selama ini pasti kamu pikir mama yang jahat sama kamu, orang-orang diluar sana lebih jahat kak.. Mama nyuruh kamu jaga makan, rawat badan itu semua buat kamu bukan buat mama. Ini buktinya kan, sebetulnya secara kemampuan kamu yang paling layak jadi kalah bersaing. Lagian emangnya kamu gak mau lebih disayang sama si Dika ? Ya.. meski dia suka penamplan kamu apa adanya, tapi kalau kamu lebih baik masa sih dia gak seneng”*(So far you must have thought that mom were mean to you, the people out there were meaner.. mom told you to take care of your food, take care of your body, it's all for you, not for mama. This is proof, in fact you are the best in your ability. worthy of being unable to compete. Besides, you don't want to be loved by Dika more? even

though he likes your appearance as you are, but if you are better off he must be happy)

Rara told her problem to Lulu and her mother, her mother, then advised Rara to take care of her diet and improve her appearance. After hearing advice from her mother, Rara started exercising and improving her appearance. Based on the speech's context, this speech is included in the speech act of advice because it shows Mrs. Debby advising Rara.

➤ **00:01:46 – 00:01:50**

Mr. Hendro: *“Kak, kamu ngapain? Eh kamu gak harus kayak ibu, Hmmm anak papa manyun trus, dengerin papa ya. Papa tau kamu itu baik, itu yang paling penting buat papa”* (Sis, what are you doing? Uh, you don't have to be like a mother, Hmmm, daddy's child continues, listen to daddy. Papa knows you are good, that's the most important thing for daddy)

Rara, who was sitting in a room sad, then Pak Hendro approached Rara and advised her not to be sad anymore.

c. Suggest

Function suggests that the listener or interlocutor take action following what is suggested by the speaker. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the suggest function :

➤ **00:06:52 - 00:06:54**

George: *"Eh beb, but nanti kita cafenya backgroundnya warna putih jadi kalau bisa pakai baju jangan yang warna putih atau offwhite, you know?"*(Eh honey, but later we will have a cafe with a white background so if you can, don't wear white or off-white clothes, you know?)

George and Lulu are going to a cafe, but George wants Lulu to change the clothes used. George suggests that Lulu wear clothes that are not white. Lulu obeys this. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **00:26:06 – 00:26:10**

Kelvin: *"Ya itukan departement kamu, coba kamu meetingin lagi sama agency kita"*(Yes, that's your department, try to meet you again with our agency)

Masrya, who was consulting about his work with Kelvin, asked for advice on improving his position. Kelvin also advised Marsya. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **00:47:23 - 00:47:27**

Girl gym : *"Kadar air kamu tinggi jadi akan lebih cepat turunnya kalau makannya dijaga dan banyakin kardio"*(Your water levels are high so it will fall faster if you eat well and get lots of cardio)

Rara, who will undergo her diet program, is advised to maintain her diet. Based on the context, the directive illocutionary acts are called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **01:01:13 - 01:01:15**

Endah : “*Pakai jilbab aja Mar*”(Just wear a hijab Mar)

Maria, who was embarrassed because of her fluffy hair, was advised by Endah to wear a hijab. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **01:04:52 - 01:04:54**

Rara : “*Fey lo gak mau coba dandan lebih feminim ya?*”(Fey, don't you want look more feminine?)

Rara saw Fey's tomboyish appearance and then gave suggestions for Fey to look more feminine. Based on context of the speech in the illocutionary directive is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **01:05:32 - 01:05:36**

Wiwid : “*Cobain dulu aja Fey, rasanya tuh kayak lebih bermatabat*” (Just try it Fey, it feels more dignified)

Marsya and Rara were discussing shoes, then Wiwid, who saw Fey wearing shoes, suggest that Fey try using hels.

➤ **00:51:20 – 00:51:23**

Teddy: *“Hmm... modelnya ih kenapa gak adiknya si Rara aja”*(Hmm ... the model why not just Rara's sister)

Dika, who was preparing for the competition, was suggested by Teddy to make Lulu his model. Dik also followed the suggestion. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **00:55:50 – 00:55:53**

Lulu: *“Kak Rara kayaknya ini lucu deh, manis banget”*(Sis Rara, I think this is cute, really sweet)

Rara, who was trying on some shoes, was suggested by Lulu to try on the shoes she chose for Rara. Based on context of the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a suggest function.

➤ **01:01:13 - 01:01:16**

Maria : *“Paka behel to”* (Use stirrup)

Maria who was complaining about her curly hair, then Endah also complained about her uneven teeth, then Maria suggest Endah to use a stirrup.

d. Warn

Function to warn listeners or interlocutors not to forget to do something according to what is spoken by the speaker. The following is an example of the request directive illocutionary acts with the warn function :

➤ **01:16:35 - 01:16:40**

Dika: *“Kalau sudah selesai mencatatnya, Prnya jangan lupa dikerjain sampai ketemu minggu depan”*(When you've finished writing it down, don't forget to do it until you see next week)

After finishing teaching, Dika reminded his students to do homework. Based on the context, the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a warn function.

➤ **01:31:26 - 01:31:30**

Mrs. Debby: *“Kak udah dong makan cokelatnya itu diet kamu gimana”* (Sis, have you already eaten the chocolate, what's your diet?)

Mrs. Debby went into Rara's room, saw Rara who was looking for chocolate. Mrs. Debby reminded Rara not to have too much chocolate because it could make herself fat again. Based on the above context, the speech in the illocutionary directive is called an advisories type with a warn function.

➤ **01:21:33 – 01:21:35**

Wiwid: *“Ra, ra, lo katanya mau pergi. Ini udah jam setengah 11 loh”*(Ra, ra, you said you wanted to go. It's already half past 11)

Rara celebrated her birthday with Marsya, Wiwid, and Irene, but because Rara was drunk, she fell asleep. Then Irene reminded Rara that Rara wanted to go to an event prepared by Dika, hearing that Rara immediately woke up and left. Based on the context, the speech in the directive illocutionary acts is called a type of advisories with a warn function.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents this study's conclusions and suggestions for next researchers to conduct research related to speech acts.

5.1 Conclusion

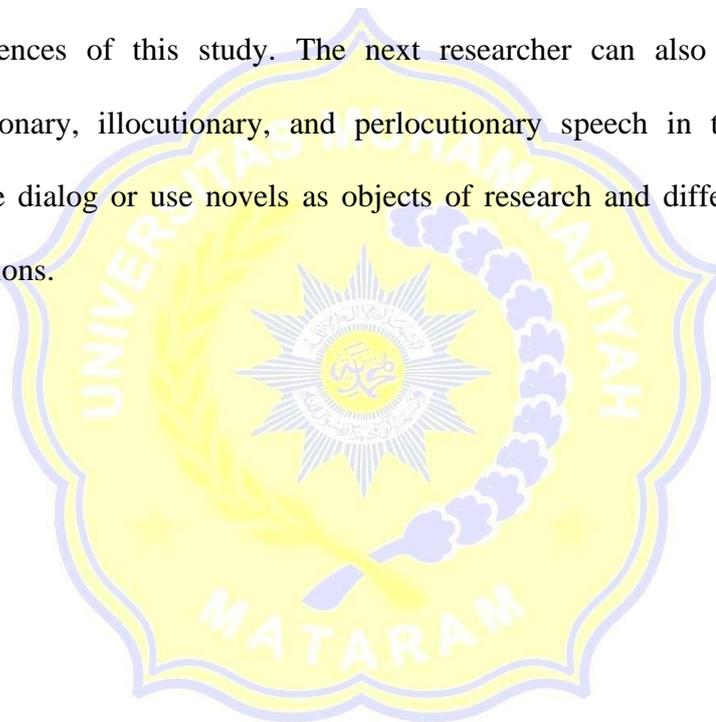
There are the results of the types and functions found in the imperfect movie dialog.

1. There are six types of directive illocutionary acts found in the Imperfect movie dialog with the number of a sentence: requests 26 sentences, question 7 sentences, requirements 43 sentences, prohibition 8 sentences, permissions 3 sentences, and advisories 30 sentences.
2. There are some functions of directive illocutionary acts found in the Imperfect movie dialog: Request has the function of beg 18 sentences, implore 1 sentence, and invite 7 sentences. Question has the function of query 7 sentences. Requirements has the function of command 39 sentences, instruct 1 sentence, and require 3 sentences. Prohibition has the function of forbid 5 sentences and prohibit 3 sentences. Permission has a function of allow 2 sentences and forgive 1 sentence. Advisories has the function of admonish 10 sentences, advice 8 sentences, suggest 9 sentences, and warn 3 sentences.

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestion of this research as follows :

1. For students, it is suggested that this study be used as additional knowledge of directive illocutionary acts.
2. For further researchers, it is suggested to use another theory to research directive illocutionary acts to compare and show the similarities and differences of this study. The next researcher can also examine the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech in the Imperfect movie dialog or use novels as objects of research and different research questions.



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